

ASTOR, Emigrant.

The International Snob Who Renounces His Native Country to Spend His Money Abroad

OR'S CHILDREN

HE FINAL JOB FOR

MISS PAULINE ASTOR FROM A MINIATURE

THE HEIR TO WALDORF ASTOR

aristocratic than the Duke of Westminster. That potentate had allowed common people to picnic on and to walk through that part of his property lying just along the river. The American millionaire threw them out and threatened them with the utmost rigors of the law.

In 1894 Mrs. Astor, who had long been ill and melancholy, died at Cliveden. Her end, away from all her friends and relatives, surrounded by foreigners attracted only by her husband's money and tied to a man almost insane on the subject of social ambition, must have been a sad one. She left three children, Waldorf Astor, Pauline Astor and John Jacob Astor.

Pauline Astor has just been presented at court and is being fiercely hunted by matchmaking mothers as a bride for some nobleman probably poverty-stricken.

In 1894 Astor secured the first grand triumph for which he had renounced America. He entertained the Prince of Wales. John L. Sullivan achieved the same distinction without so much trouble or loss of self-respect.

The Prince visited Cliveden for part of a day. He went down in the morning and stayed for lunch. Strange to say, Astor did not do things properly. Instead of ascertaining, according to etiquette, what the Prince's wishes in the matter of amusement were, he just told him that he was going to take him for a spin on the river in a steam launch. In an ordinary American, fresh from his native wilds, the Prince would have excused this, but in one so anxious to be English as Astor he found it very annoying.

The Prince had several other opportunities to meet Mr. Astor and found him very dull and tiresome. This year the fat little autocrat of British society visited the Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch at Dalkeith Palace, in Scotland. The Duchess is somewhat noted for her hostility to Americans in English society, but because her brother, Lord Frederick Hamilton, has a fine, easy job on the Pall Mall Magazine she is friendly to Mr. Astor. The list of distinguished guests to be at her house party was, according to custom, presented to the Prince for his approval. He ran his pencil through the name of Mr. Astor, remarking:

"Not that Mr. Astor. He bores me."

It would be impossible to repeat here the thousand and one acts of snobbery and foolishness of which Mr. Astor has been guilty. To gain an insight into his mind it is well to read his article in the June number of his

Pall Mall Magazine. It purports to be an autobiographical sketch of his great-grandfather. It is a mixture of whining snobbery and unreasonableness.

It begins very appropriately with an expression of contempt for Hawthorne, Emerson, Thoreau and those high-minded Americans who tried a life of plain living and high thinking.

It expresses doubt as to the future of the country which enabled John Jacob Astor, a peasant from Germany, to accumulate a vast fortune and enables his descendants to live with Princes and Dukes in England.

Speaking of the alleged frequency of attacks on rich men in this country, Mr. Astor repeats an alleged remark of his father:

"It is enough to make one wish to abandon such a country." Mr. Astor adds: "An opinion which I subsequently learnt to share."

But the most astonishing feature of the article is the table which purports to make out a long noble pedigree for the Astors. Here it is:

PEDRO D'ASTORGA (of Castile).—Followed Raymond, Count of Toulouse, to France after the war in Spain, 1085, against the Moors, who were commanded by Yusuf Tashfin, Moslem King of the Almoravids of Morocco. Received a grant of lands in Languedoc from Count Ray-

mond, whom he followed as a crusader to the Holy Land, where he was killed at the taking of Jerusalem, 1100. A Spanish Queen granted to one of his ancestors the arms of a falcon argent on a gloved hand in acknowledgment of the recapture of her favorite falcon. The recipient adopted as his name the Spanish word Astor (the hawk).

PIERRE D'ASTOR—Served under Simon de Montfort, Count of Toulouse, at the battle of Muret, 1213, in which the King of Aragon was killed.

BERNARD D'ASTOR—A crusader serving under Alphonse, Count of Toulouse.

GUILLAUME D'ASTOR—Present at the Fol et Homage rendered, May, 1221, by Mainfroid de Chateaufort.

PIERRE D'ASTOR—Seigneur de Noailiac, Languedoc, in 1288.

ADHEMAR D'ASTOR—Served in 1236 in Gascony and Flanders.

BERNARD D'ASTOR—Served against the English in 1339 and 1356.

PIERRE D'ASTOR—Seigneur de Montbartier, Guenne, 1390, 1435.

JEAN JACQUES D'ASTOR—Married Anne de Montclair, served against the English in 1440, '42, '50.

JACQUES D'ASTOR—Seigneur de Segreville, married Jeanne de Beaufort.

JEAN JACQUES D'ASTOR—Married Jeanne de

JACQUES D'ASTOR—Knight of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem.

ANTOINE D'ASTOR—Baron de Montbartier (Haute Garonne). Served in Italy under Francis I.

Married Marguerite, daughter of Roger, Baron of Montespau, Dec. 10, 1608.

ANTOINE D'ASTOR—Seigneur de Montbartier and Governor in the Diocese of Toulouse. Married Gabrielle de Götzen de Lux in 1553. His will is dated February 27, 1587. The Chateau de

Montbartier, Guenne, was destroyed by the Ligu in 1571.

JOSEPH D'ASTOR—Marquis de Roquepau. Married Miremonde de Mun, Nov. 10, 1602.

Compte d'Aubarede. Biorre by gift of Raymond de Gouans, his aunt, Dame d'Aubarede.

PAUL D'ASTOR—Seigneur d'Aubarede, Governor of Sedan, Maréchal des Camps. Married Gabrielle de Maudens, daughter of Gierul de Maudens, Baron de Barbazan, July 31, 1629.

JACQUES D'ASTOR—Comte d'Aubarede, Baron de Barbazan, Seigneur de Thuy, Mory Gluden and Belmont; married Hilaire de Buca, daughter of Baron de Peyruse, February 2, 1652.

JEAN JACQUES D'ASTOR—Born in France, January 28, 1664. Fled to Germany upon the revocation of Edict of Nantes in 1685. Married Anne Marguerite Gherard in 1692. Died at Nussloch, near Heidelberg, Baden, April 2, 1711.

FELIX ASTOR—Son of the foregoing, born at Nussloch, 1693. Married Eva Dorothea Freund in 1739. Died at Waldorf, near Heidelberg, Baden, August 10, 1765.

JOHANN JACOB ASTOR—Born July 7, 1724. Married Marie Magdalena Vorfelder, July 8, 1766. Died at Waldorf April 18, 1810.

JOHN JACOB ASTOR—Born at Waldorf, July 17, 1763. Removed to America in 1784. Married Sarah Todd September 19, 1785. Died in New York March 20, 1848.

An English heraldic authority, Mr. Lathrop Wittington, has investigated this pedigree by going to the French archives and other original sources of information and found it to be a collection of nonsense, containing several falsified dates in order to make it seem probable.

The D'Astors, from whom Mr.

Astor claims descent, were indeed a great and famous family in France and remained prominent until the beginning of this century, when they became extinct in the male line. There are still several representatives in the female line.

None of the D'Astors, however, fled to Germany after the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, for they had all loyally turned Catholics. There was never any Jean Jacques D'Astors, as alleged by Mr. Astor's pedigree. The combination of Christian names is apparently forged to suggest a likeness to "John Jacob Astor." The D'Astors who was Comte d'Aubarede, etc., in 1685, the date of the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, was named Bernard. So far from fleeing to Germany, he was Governor of the Ile de Re under Louis XIV. He was succeeded by his brother, Jacques, who also did not flee, but was Lieutenant-General of the armies of the King and Governor of the city of Blaye.

Mr. Astor's pedigree would have us believe that his ancestor who lived in a peasant's hut in Waldorf, Germany, was a son of one of the great nobles of Louis XIV.

Mr. Wittington concludes that if Mr.

Astor is descended from a French Huguenot at all he is descended from one of the common Astors or Astrucs, who were as thick as peas in the South of France. At the time of the Revocation the common people stood by their faith much more steadfastly than the Huguenot nobles. But, of course, Mr. Astor would be ashamed of them.

There are some points in Mr. Astor's pedigree over which he might have been expected to throw a veil. Thus Felix Astor marries Eva Dorothea Freund in 1739 and his son, John Jacob, is born in 1724, fifteen years earlier. The last named John Jacob marries Maria Magdalena Vorfelder in 1766 and his son, John Jacob, who emigrated to America, is born in 1763, three years earlier. There is certainly something queer about this, but perhaps when you are imbued with aristocratic ideas as thoroughly as Mr. Astor it seems natural.

The logical outcome of Mr. Astor's desertion of America and his sneers at its vulgarity and democracy appeared on Tuesday last. The London Gazette, which contains Government appointments and various official acts, then published this notice:

The Naturalization Act of 1870. List of aliens to whom certificates of naturaliza-

tion or readmission to British nationality have been granted by the Secretary of State under provisions of Act 33 Vic, Chap. 14, and have been registered in the Home Office pursuant to Act during the month of July.

Name, ASTOR, WILLIAM WALDORF. Country, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Date of Certificate, JULY 11, 1890.

Place of Residence, CLIVEDEN, BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Having been naturalized under the general act of 1870, Mr. Astor's children—Waldorf Astor, John Jacob Astor and Miss Pauline Astor—automatically become British subjects, also.

Mr. Astor originally intended to obtain naturalization by means of a special act of Parliament, but was warned that such procedure was very unusual and would in all probability evoke opposition. His application, therefore, proceeded in the regular manner of petitioning the Home Secretary, setting forth that he had resided in the United Kingdom for five years and desired to become a British subject and intended to reside in England.

Even to one of Mr. Astor's dullness it must now be obvious that if he left America to escape criticism and notoriety he has not succeeded at all.

Millionaires Own and Occupy Fifth Avenue, Along Central Park, for Over 2 Miles.

FIFTH AVENUE now has a new distinction. For two and a half miles of its upper part every mansion, club and hotel upon the avenue is now owned by millionaires or multi-millionaires.

In the whole stretch of fifty blocks from Forty-seventh street to Ninety-seventh street the one spot that millionaires have not yet acquired is a vacant plot between Sixty-eighth and Sixty-ninth streets.

By walking through this millionaires' district you may see the homes of many of the most famous names in New York's financial and social circles.

At Forty-seventh street the "Great Houses" begin.

Here is a little directory from that point northward that will prove a valuable guide if you want to organize a personally conducted excursion for yourself and friends up the avenue:

On the northeast corner of Forty-seventh street is the home of Miss Helen Gould, the popular, philanthropic daughter of the late railroad magnate, Jay Gould.

Next is the home of Mrs. M. O. Henry, while beyond, at No. 638, is the residence of Governor Roosevelt's millionaire relatives, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Roosevelt.

Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Beach's residence is adjoining.

Next is the mansion of J. B. Haggin, the Western bonanza king, whose gold and sil-

ver mines extend in a chain from Colorado and Montana clear across to California.

Completing this block is the splendid house of the late Robert Goetz, whose estate, the foundation of which was an old Dutch farm, now embraces a good portion of Manhattan Island.

On the opposite side of the avenue, at No. 594, is the house of the late Henry B. Plant, who made millions out of steamship lines and Florida hotels and railroads.

Those living on either side of the Plant residence are Mr. Arthur Sullivan and Mr. Hugh H. Baxter. Others residing in the same block are Mr. and Mrs. F. Matthieson, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Woolworth and Mr. Charles E. Gregory.

One of the show mansions on the avenue is that of Mrs. Ogden Goetz, No. 608, between Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth streets, on the western side.

Just across the street from the Goetz place is the home of Mrs. Roswell P. Flower, at No. 597. Her neighbors in the same block are Mrs. Emma Schlay, Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Astor, Mr. and Mrs. T. L. Watt, Dr. and Mrs. Charles Gardner, Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., and Hon. James J. Coogan, President of the Borough of Manhattan.

In the next block is the Democratic Club, at whose head stands the millionaire politician, Richard Croker. The Buckingham Hotel, on the next corner, always has a good

many millionaire guests.

At No. 610, on the northeast corner of Forty-ninth street, is General Thomas A. Davies's house, and beyond are the homes of Mr. P. Van Zandt Lane, the Leonard Jacobs, the Butterfields and Mr. and Mrs. William M. Zeigler.

On the same side of the street, between Fifty-fifth and Fifty-sixth streets, at No. 634, lives Darius O. Mills, whose hobby is building magnificent lodging houses in the slums. In the same block are the homes of Mr. Walter S. Gurnee and Augustus C. Gurnee, Mr. and Mrs. James Schley and Mrs. Nelson Green.

Just across the street, and extending the whole block, are the magnificent twin mansions of Mr. and Mrs. George Vanderbilt and Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane, which have recently been rebuilt and made more palatial than ever.

On the northwest corner of Fifty-second street is the splendid home of William K. Vanderbilt, one of the most popular men of the "400" and the ruling spirit of the New York Central Railroad. In the same block live Mr. and Mrs. Middaugh Ma'n, Mrs. Stephen A. Main and Mr. and Mrs. Frank Cox.

The Catholic Cathedral, on the opposite side of the avenue, is owned by a millionaire church corporation, but it is said that this property will soon be sold.

On the west side of the avenue, between

Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth streets, is the big house of Dr. and Mrs. William Seward Webb, one of the managing directors of the New York Central, at No. 680, and next to it that of the famous society leaders, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton McKay Twombly.

Across the avenue, at No. 681, live ex-Governor and Mrs. Levi P. Morton, next door is the home of Mr. and Mrs. H. V. Newcomb, and at No. 685 is the house of Mr. Henry M. Flagler.

Mr. and Mrs. William Rockefeller's house is in the next block, at No. 689, and the home of Mrs. Calvin S. Brice, widow of the great railroad promoter, is at No. 693. Mr. and Mrs. James Everard and Mrs. Benjamin Brewster and Mr. George Brewster also live in the same block.

Other well-known people living between here and the Park are Mr. and Mrs. Samuel R. Callaway, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Gould, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Kemp, Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Cutting, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Peckham, Mrs. Kingsland, Mr. and Mrs. William E. Iselin.

Then there is the "New Club," owned by millionaires; the Bolkenhoyer apartments, owned by Mr. Gerry.

Where Fifth Avenue is crossed by Fifty-seventh street are what have long been called multi-millionaire corners. Cornelius Vanderbilt's palace is on the northwest corner, extending the entire block to Fifty-

eighth street. On the northeast corner of Fifty-seventh street is Mr. and Mrs. Hermann Oelrich's white stone mansion, on the southeast corner C. P. Huntington, the railroad magnate, lives, and on the southwest corner is the home of Harry Payne Whitney, son of Hon. William C. Whitney, ex-Secretary of the Navy.

The Hotel Savoy, on Fifty-ninth street, is owned by Judge Dugro and a company, and the magnificent Hotel Netherlands, belongs to William Waldorf Astor. Near by are the Beau Sejour apartments, owned by H. J. Park.

On the eastern side of Fifth Avenue, at Sixtieth street, is the luxurious Metropolitan Club, or "Millionaires' Club," as it is more generally called.

Above here, on the avenue, opposite Central Park, are the homes of such well-known society people as the Bostwicks, at No. 800; Hamilton Carr, No. 801; Mr. and Mrs. Edison Bradley, No. 802; Mr. and Mrs. James Martin, No. 803; Mr. and Mrs. W. Emlen Roosevelt, No. 804; Mr. and Mrs. William L. Bull, No. 805; Miss Matilda W. Bruce, No. 810; Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Rutter, No. 814; Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Baker, No. 815; Mr. and Mrs. Clarence A. Postley, No. 817.

The Progress Club comes next, and is the property of the Brookings, and then our list continues with Mrs. James P. Kerbochan's mansion, No. 824; Mr. and Mrs. Will-

iam Brokaw, No. 825; the Gilberts, No. 826; Mr. and Mrs. Isidor Wormser, No. 829; and Mr. and Mrs. William W. Sherman, No. 838.

Mr. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor, whose names people are accustomed to regard as synonymous for fabulous wealth and the highest social position, live in the white stone mansion on the upper corner of Sixty-fifth street.

Next to this is the home of Mrs. William Astor. Then come the homes of Mr. and Mrs. William Demuth, at No. 845, and Mr. and Mrs. A. J. White, No. 846.

Colonel Oliver H. Payne, the Standard Oil magnate, lives at No. 852, on the corner of Sixty-sixth street. In the same block is the house of Mrs. George W. Eliza, No. 853.

The Perry Belmonts' house is No. 855, whose owners lately figured in New York society's great divorce sensation. Mr. and Mrs. Herman Armour live at No. 856, and Mr. and Mrs. George J. Gould at No. 857.

On the lower corner of Sixty-eighth street, at No. 864, is the mansion of Mr. Charles L. Yerkes, who until recently owned practically all of Chicago's street railroads.

Mrs. John H. Tuman's splendid house is No. 874. Mr. and Mrs. Abercrombie Hur-

(Continued on Page Nineteen.)